THE POETS OF RELIGION .- We have before us (says the N. York Evening Post,) a po em entitled "The Poets of Religion," before the House of Convention of Trinky College in Christ Courch, Hartford, on the 4th of August last, by the Rev. George Burgess, of Hartford. The critical and didactic nature of the subject hardly allows the highest flights of poetry, but it is gracefully treated, with passages of considerable fervor, in sonorous stanzas. We copy a few lines from the part which relates to the Hebrew pueis-

In ancient lands where springs the day to birth, I saw a chosen shepherd as he sang,
"In the beginning how the heavens and earth,
Rose out of chaos:" then with timbrel's clang
On the seashere the song of freedom rang; Then fought the stars from heaven with Barak's

thrust; Then, pierced by wounded friendship's sternest

The patient patriarch, seated in the dust, Sang to the Arab winds, his sad victorious trust. A ruddy boy sang carols by his flock; Their stripling champion sang a muiden train; A hunted exile trod the desert rock;

A generous mourner wept the kingly slain; A warrior bard had triumph on his strain; A harper bowed where that dread ark abode; A crownless tather fled across the plain! So passed a prince along his wondrous road, And ever where he passed, a psalm's sweet echoes fl wed.

A son's calm torehead wore his sacred crown A son's rich hand his sacred harp strings tried; He sang in peaceful days of wise renown, The heavenly bridegrooms and the mystic

bride; But from his own bright shrine he trod aside, And idol sorceries stole his grayer years; Then, rushed the solemn lay that wailed his

And sold how vain the joys, or cares, or fears, That fill the golden cup where guilt shall leave

VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HENRICO. At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of was called to the Chair, and A. Robinson, Jr., act- bour and place of mee ing. ed as Secretary. The object of the meeting being bre fly explained by the Chairman, on the motion of Mr John B. Young a committee, to wit: J B Young, Win M. Overton, Philip Mayo, Thos. J. Starke, Dr. J. N. Powell, Col John O. Mosby, and R. bert Couriney, were appointed to suggest proceedings for the action of this meeting. In a a short time Mr. Young reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimous-

Whereas, the efforts of the Democratic party placed the present administration in power, which with the co operation of its friends in Congress, has done much to vindicate the Constitution and to promote the interests of the people: A sale and constitutional establishment for collecting. keeping, and disbursing the public moneys has been adopted, instead of a Bank of the United States, in violence of the fundamental law, hold ing at its mercy the trade, currency and exchanges of the country; a scale of duties operating equally on the different investments of capital has been levied, instead of a Tariff for profection in ended to lessen importations, to diminish the revenue, and to foster manufacturing monopolies by burthening agriculture and commerce; and a system of Internal Improvement by the general Government has been deleated which, if carried into operation, would be fatal to our interests and destructive of the sovereignty and independence of the States themselves. While these matters of domestic concern require that the members of the Republican party should give a hearty support to the government, it is especially proper to express their sentiments at the present time, because of our relations with the Republic of Mexico, and the encouragement given to the public enemy by a portion of our

cit zens. Therefore,
1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Henrico award the meed of their unqualified approbation to the eminent ability and miegery which have the administration put into power by themselves, the didn't state, communicating assailed as it is by party opposition mere resident of the United States, communicating assailed as it is by party opposition mere resident of the United States, communicating and unsparing, penages, than has ever affilicted the tollowing Documents from the War Department, it compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives a Message from the President of the United States, communicating the tollowing Documents from the War Department, it compliance with a resolution of the House of the United States, communicating assailed as it is by party opposition mere resides.

It is now the duty of the Democratic party to sustain the administration put into power by themselves, the united States, communicating assailed as it is by party opposition mere resides.

It is now the duty of the Democratic party to sustain the duty of the United States, communicating assailed as it is by party opposition president of the United States, communicating the tollowing Documents from the War Department, it compliance with a resolution of the United States, communicating the tollowing Documents from the United States, communicating the United States, communicating the tollowing Document principles of the party which elevated him to present administration of the General Governof the whole Democratic party of the Union.

which has blessed all the great industrial pursuits the foreign policy of the government. of our people-the increased avenues water have been opened to agriculture, commerce and evitably to visit the country in the event of the deteat of Henry Clay and the election of James

3 Resolved. That the present Administration is not justly chargeable with the occurrence of the existing war with Mexico; -that it had its ori gin in the pertinacious and wanton attempts of that power to subjugate the Republic of Texas to her dominion, after the successful establishmen and main enauce of its government, and the re-cognition of its independence by all the principal powers of the world: in the unwarrantable transfer to the United States of the unjust hatred of Maxico to Taxas, in consequence of its an-nexation to the Union, evidenced by the conduct of the Mexican minister in demanding his pass ports, in consequence of the act of annexation, and by his warlise declarations upon leaving this country; by the mertial demonstrations of Mexico against Texas, immediately before and after her incorperation into the Union; by her in-sulting rejection of our accredited minister of peace; and coasummated by the sitack, by the authority and direction of the Mexican Government, upon the torces of the U. States, posted in territory which belonged to Texas, and avowed It acting upon the defersive, for the protection of

Texas against Mexican invasion.

4 Resolved, That confident in the justice of our cause in the present war with Mexico, tho we deplore its existence, yet, in common with what we believe is a large majority of our countrymen, we demand is vigorous prosecution, until the acceptance of our rejected offers of negotia tion and of peace shall be forced upon the Mexican Government by the stern lessons of experience and of suffering.

5 Resolved, That we do not desire, but would deprecate, the destruction of the nationality of Mexico; but we believe that justice and self respectatike require that the United States should demand, at the nands of the Mexican nation, in demnity, in the only form in which they can give It-in Territory-for the expenses of the contes they have wantonly p ovoked; and that the with drawal of our army from Mexico without such in lemnity, would justly expose us to the ridicule of all mankind, and tend to drag down the na tional character from the eminent position which it now occupies in the eyes of the world.

6. Resolved, That the notorious Wilmot Pro-viso," whether we regard it as a hold attempt on the part of a partion of the non-slaveholding States to distran bise the people of the Southern States from the enjoyment of the territory acquired by the common blood and treasure of the whole Union, or as a corrupt bidding of politicians for the support of the vile abolition faction of the North, equally merits the executation of every which it was founded and upon which alone

it can be preserved 7. Resolved, That while we disdain to use the language of menace to the North, as we would scorn a threat made to ourselves, yet it is the duty of the people of the Southern States, as they credity cherish the union of these States and pray for its perpetuity, solemnly to announce to their brethren of the North, that they will resist their brethren of the North, that they will resist any attempt to carry into effect the said Proviso to the untermost—"Peaceably if they can, forcibly it they must,"

8. Resolved, That we will support no man for

9. Resolved, That any territory which may be acquired by the army of the United Sares, or yielded to us by treaty with any toreign power, will be the common property of all the States of this confederacy; and that any cit zen of any State in this Union will have the right to occupy said chimed so harmoniously toge her in 1844, whilst Executive. But it cannot be concealed, that, under the laws of any State, without let or hinderance from Congress or any other body to which Congress may delegate its legislative power over territory, with whatever property he may hold,

such territory.

10. Resolved, That the thanks of the people of 10. Resolved, That the manks of the people of the four the South are due to those eminent citizens of the south are due to those eminent citizens of the non-slaveholding States who, upon this question, account of their sewardship next November—

account of the sewardship next November—

account next November November—

account next November November November November—

account next November November November November November November Novembe have stood buildly forth in defence of the compromises of the Constitution and the sale guards of the Union, and, by their timely in exposition have contributed, in a great degree, to arrest the actition of this ques ion and to restore public sentiment at the North to a healthy condition.

On the motion of Col. Samuel E. Goodson, Dr. diet of impartial history.

It Resolved, That we have beheld with as

and money, conceded to be so necessary for the effective prosecution of the war with Mexico, merits, is it will receive, the mern rebule of the America people; and it by such procrastination the war is prolonged, or reverses should befail our erms. upon their heads must rest the fear-ul responsi-

13. Resolved, That Democratic "hatmony" involves us in the necessity of no such painful sacri fice as the suppression of those emotions of patriachievements of our arms in Mexico are calculated to inspire in every American heart, and that no matter to "whose benefit it may enure,"

On motion of Doct. N. Snead, it was, Resolved, otic pride and pleasure which the unparalleled to hereby tender the tribute of our heartfelt toanks and proud appliance to those illustrious captains, General Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, and the brave officers and solding. Taylor, and the brave officers and soldiers under their command, for deeds of daring which have rendered their names immortal and shed imperishable lustre on the escutcheon of their country.

14. Resolved, That consultations and conventions among members of the same political party are indispensable to secure harmony of co operation and efficiency of action-and that this raceting approves of the proposition to hold a Convention of the Democratic party in the city of Richmond on the 28th February, 1818, and that the Chair appoint forty delegates to said Conven-

The Chair appointed the following delegates in John N. Powell, William M. Overion, Piter V. Dani I, Jr., Robert Couriney, Joseph C. Courtney, George M. Harding Thomas E. Jeter, Wm M. Fulton, Robert Barker, John O. Mosby, George W. Gardner, Philip Mayo, Samuel Courell, Sr., Richard Reins, Jackson F. Childry, Tuomas J. Starke, William A. Edmundson, Thomas J. West, Daniel E. Gardner, Albert Aikin, Patrick H. Aylett, Jas. A. Goddin, Jno Carter, Sr. Miles Giarge Richart R. Gogen Carter, Sr., Miles George, Richard B. Gooch, Robert B. Lyne, Thomas M. Ladd, John O. God-Cox, Wm. A. Deitrick, Francis din, Henry Cox, Wm. A Deitrick, Francis Wicker, P H. Starke, Samuel Cottell, Jr., Stephen B. Sweeney, Albert G. Smith, Isaac R.

Waikins and Richard H. Whitlock. On motion, Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of delegates.

On the on, Resolved, That a committee of three beautiful by the Chairman of this meeting to act with the delegates of the city of Richmond to select a place for the Democratic Con-Henrico county, convened at the Court House, on | vention to assemble on the 2sth February; and

Monday, the 7th Feb., 1848, Mr. Rob. A. Mayo that one notice be given in the city papers of the And a committee was appointed, consisting of

Messrs. John M. Gregory, John B. Young and Win. F. Depriest. On motion, Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two Democratic papers published in the city of Richmond.

The meeting then adjourned.
RO. A. MAYO, Chair nan. A. Robinson, Jr., Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ALEXANDRIA At a full meeting of the Democratic party of Alexandria, Va., held at the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 20th January, 1848, John Powell was called to the chair, and I.

Louis Kinzer appointed Secretary
After a lew remarks by B. H. Berry, stating the object of the meeting, and urging to barmony and conciliation, he effered the following resolu-

apon the subject of national politics; and the said committee further report to this meeting the names of fineen persons, as delegates to the De-mortaire Convention to be held in Richmond, on the 28th day of February, for the purpose of Iraming a Democratic electoral ticket for the State

The Chai man appointed B. H. Berry, J. T. Johnson, Lauc Kell, Lucien Peyton, and Peyton Ballenger, as a committee under the above reso-

The committee retired a short time, and returning, reported the following preamble and re-

solutions which were adopted: Whereas it is at all times proper for the people in their primary meetings, if they see fi , set forth their views upon national politics, and is now the duty of the Democratic party to sustain

will command the respect of all candid | ment; because it is wise and prosperous in its domen, and will receive, as it merits, the applause mestic, and just and patriotic in its foreign policy. 2. Resolved, That we as heartily deprecate the unsernoulous bitterness of the opposition to furnished "with a copy of Gen.

manufactures, and the improved condition of the revenue and finances of the country, while they afford decisive proofs of the wisdom of Demo.

the Whigs, in our judgment, amounts to party and a half after the resolution calling for the cormadness; is dangerous to the internal peace and respondence with Gen. Taylor was answered, "a little more grape" at Buena Vista, which satety of our Union, eeeply injurious to our na-tional character abroad, is protonging the present

Very respectfully, your obedient greant, bloody wer; and, to say the least of it, is very un-

brise while that war is raging

5 Resolved, That in s opposition to the war will justly end, as we believe, in the overthrow of the Whig party before the American people; and that the time will come, and in a few year riotic emotions as they ought always to have felt, in a controversy between their own and a foreign Governmen; and that then, if not sooner, a bea- Although your letter does not conver vy doom will overtake that party, and they in all probability, be driven to another change of name for a Democratic nomince of the National Convention, and to stand by our principles in the

Resolved, That we will support no man fo and that as southern men we teel proud of the ition of the eminent Democratic statesmen of

the North moin this subject.

8 Resolved, That we behald with pleasure, the present high and national position of the Democratic party upon all the issues now presented to the condity.

9. Resolved, That the following be the delega es to the Convention, to be held in Richmont, on the 28th February next, to wit :- George H Sm ot I sac Buckingham, I. L. Kinzer, John P. well, John F. Dyer, V. diam Morgan, Sr., Samuel Bartle, Turner Dixon, George L. Deaton, C. Neale, John H. Brett, W. T. Harper, James ions on professional subjects. That he should think proper, under any circumstances, to pub Brockett. On the motion of Elward Sangster, it was Re-

On morion of B H. Berry, it was turcher Resolved, That said delegates do also represent the Democracy of Alexandria County, in the Convention to be held for this electoral district, to appoint delegates to the Democratic Convention, which shall be held to nominate candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

On the motion of I L. Kinzer, it was Resolve That the editors of the Alexandria Gazette, Union, Richmond Enquirer, and Richmond Extrue friend of the Union, as wholly subversive of those principles of conciliation and compromise On motion, it was Resolved, That this meet-On motion, it was Resolved, That this meet-

lag do now adjourn.

JOHN POWELL, Chairman. I. LOUIS KINZER, Secretary. WASHINGTON COUNTY.

passed "off the carpet" when the announcement my, or specially disincline him "to enter into newas made that a Democratic meeting was then gotiations for peace." was made that a Democratic meeting was then to be held, the Court House was filled to over-flowing in a few menutes, by the steadfast Democracy of Washington county, who, it is entirely visionary to suppose, will ever be so forgetful of their own and their country's dearest interests, not been of my own seeking. To the extent of refusing to furnish information to be held in the country to make public.

We stated the other day that M tained by the conduct of Genl. To the extent of refusing to furnish information. any office is our gift who may be pledged to carrv into practical operation the principles of said flowing in a few minutes, by the steadfast Deendeavoring to sing Henry Clay into the Presi- since the capitulation of Monterey, the confi-

time. The Democracy of Southwestern Virginia the Department to place me in an attitude anta-The toflowing are the proceedings of the meeting

econity, at the Court House, on Monday, the 24 h | the public good, looking for my reward to the | importance to them than any injury that might

Daniel Trigg was called to the Chair, and Jacob

Convention as the best mode of selecting candilates for President and Vice President of the

The Chairman then announced the following The Chairman then announced the Inflawing gentlemen as debegates to attend the meeting on the 28th of February, to wit: John B. Floyd, Doct. Thomas M. Tate, Henry S. Kane, George Walton, Samuel E. Goodson, Col. Wm Byars, Isaac B. Dunn, Nicketson Snead, James K. Gibson, Wm F. Ritchie, John N. Broocks, and B. M. Dewitt, Son, State Chairman and State Chairman.

And then the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL TRIGG, Chairman.

JACOB LYNCH, Secretary. DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LEXING-TON.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Rockbridge, held at Jordan's Hotel, in the town o the Chair, and James G. Paxion was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by

conformity with the said resolution: - John M. Gregory, John B. Young, Wm. F. Depriest, Dr. Cambre was appointed, consisting of Wm. H. Col. William H. Carmners, and on his motion a Caruthers, James G. Paxion, Matthew White, George W. Hill, and Wm Luck, E-qrs, who having retired for a short time, reported the fol-lowing Preamble and Resolutions, which were

Whereas the time honored usage of the Democracy, in the action of its primary assemblies, is designed to call forth the unbiassed opinion of the people in regard to the administration of the political concerns of the country-and whereas the time has arrived to deliberate upon the selection of suitable individuals as successors to the present able and efficient administrators of the Federal Government, in the exalted officers of President and Vice President of the United

Be it therefore Resolved, That we approve the ction of our Democratic brethren of the Legislature, in the call of a State Convention, to meet in the city of Richmond, on the 28th day of February next, for the purpose of framing an Electoral

Ticket. Resolved, That Col Wm. H. Caruthers, John Letcher, Reuben Grigsby, Capt Wm. Snields, James G. Paxton, Matthew White, James A F. Randolph, David Edmondson, William Stevens, Addition Gilmore, A. M. Lusk, Wm. Stevens, Addition Gilmore, A. M. Lusk, Wm. Davidson, Col. John Jordon, Dr. D. S. Morgan, Joseph Y. Trevey, Col. Wm. Paxton, be appointed delegates to the said State Convention, and D. B. Layne of Alleghany, John Thompson of Boietourt, George Pannil of Orange, John McCauly of Roanoke, Wm. F. Ritchie and B. M. Dewirt, Esqis., be alternates.

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a District (Congressional) Compension in the town of Hermannian Compension of Hermannian C

(Congressional) Convention in the town of Harrisonburg, in the county of Rockingham, on the 8th day of May next, for the purpose of appoin. ing a delegation to the National Convention, to nolden in the cay of Baltimore, on the lourth Monday in May next, and that our brethren of the several counties in this Congressional Dis trict be requested to appoint delegates to the same

and concilitation, he affect the following resolu-tion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, expressive of their views and itself to the meeting, expressive of their views.

In the object of the life of the device of the property of the device of the property of t 1 McD Taylor, John Ritchey, Wm. M. Bivan. H A. McCormica, Doctor D. S. Morgan, Dr W. G. Hamiton, Samuel Ebbard, James G. Paxton, Joseph W. Caidwell, Hanstord Hyde, S. F. Jordan, Samuel Gillock, and Matthew Bryan. be appointed Delegates to said District Conven-

Resolved, That the Editors of the Valley Star. Staunton Dem erat, Rockingham Register, Sentinel of the Valley, Richmond Examiner and Enquirer and Washington Union, be requested to publish these proceedings.

R. GRIGSBY, Chairman, J. G. PAXTON, Secretary. LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The Speaker on Friday last laid before the House of Representatives a Message from the have in the Whig meeting's action, or the speeches President of the United States, communicating of one or more of the prominent members who ment, in compliance with a resolution of the lit is all a jou d'esprit.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1848.

To the President of the United States Sir: In compliance with your directors to be

W. L. MARCY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, March 3, 1847 Sir-I have had the honor to receive your communication of January 27th enclosing a news-

Although your letter does not conver the direct censure of the Department or of the President, thing, be driven to another change of name vet, when it is taken in connection win the revithe volunteer assistance too, which was to be
the solved. That it is our fixed purpose to go
val of a paragraph in the regulations of 1825, found in a city of near two hundred thousand
or Richmond have unanimously endorsed Mr. ceraing operations in the field, I am not pervention, and to said by our principles of the coming structure, used aced by the dazz ing glare coming structure, used aced by the dazz ing glare initial to doubt that I have become the subject of initial to doubt that I have become the subject of executive disappro-ation. To any expression of it, coming with the authority of the President, was not acquainted with the facts, might I am bound by my duty and by my respect for the Presidency of Vice Presidency of the United his high office, patiently to submit; bu, lest my States, who is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, silence should be construed into a facil admission my selt to submit a tew remarks in reply. I shall

be pardoned for speaking plainly. ty, I need not say that I am not in the habit of writing for the newspapers ? The letter was a familiar one, written to an old military friend, with give false consequence to his return to Mexico.

lish it, could not have been foreseen by me.
In the absence of proof that the publica ion was though not openly, a measure of rebuke, which, to say the least, is rather barsh, and which many may think not warranted by the premises. the objections urged in your communication. I see nothing in it which, under the same circum stances. I would not write again. To suppose that it will give the enemy valuable information, touching our past or prospective line of operations. is to know very little of the Mexican sources of information, or of their extraordinary sagacity

and facilities in keeping constantly apprized of our movements.

As to my particular views in regard to the general policy to be pursued towards Mexico, I perceive by the public journals that they are shared A Democratic meeting was held on Monday by many distinguished statesmen, and also in last at the Court House, Fays the Abington Jack-sonian.] for the purpose of appointing delegates lication of whose opinions is not perhaps ob-

diminished. The apparent determination of referred to:

At a meeting of the Democracy of Washington ter, I shall continue to devote all my energies to

I am, Sir, very respectfully.

Resolved, That we approve of a National THE ENQUIRER. a free trade man, whether it is not proper that the RICHMOND, VA.

MORE WHIG DESPERATION. That the Whigs have found Mr. Poik to be a bold and frank President," their own disgraceful conduct most plainly proves. As soon as it was known that the Whigs would have a majority in the House of Representatives, their party leaders cried out with one voice, that they intended to throw no difficulty in the way of the President, but would vote the supplies of men and money which he might ask for, though at the same time they expressed the confident opinion, that Mr. Polk would be so far wanting in firmness, that he would endeavor to throw the responsibility of carrying on the war upon the Whig party.

pursuant to notice, Reuben Grigsby was called and able message of the President, in which he the "protective principle" was anything but the shrank from no responsibility. This took the Whigs so aback, that months passed before they could agree on "the line" they should operate, and the developments of the last few weeks pretnoy, Fulion or Presion would ever have had it in their power to have misrepresented their constituents, if they had foreshadowed the disgraceful line of conduct which their party has pursued in Congress.

We trust and believe that the Whig leaders have mistaken the amount of capital for President-making which they expect they have on the war question. The outrageous conduct of Mexico towards this country is too much a matter of household history with the mass of the people for them to respond to the treasonable conduct of the Whig leaders. They will want to know how it happens, that, in 1816, the conduct of Mexico, in forcing the war upon us, was as bitterly denounced by the Whig leaders as by Democrats?

The only reason they can give is, that the facts were then fresh in the minds of the people, and it would have been the political death-warrant of any and all who would have then raised the treasonable standard under which they are now rallying their party.

At one time it was feared that the war with Mexico might involve us in a war with some European power, which might grow out of the party then in power in Mexico agreeing to place some foreign prince at the head of the Mexican government, and declaring it a monarchy. This was understood to be the wish of Paredes, and the best means to defeat his object was to allow Santa Anna to return to Mexico, to "head" Paredes, as it was known that he was opposed to Paredes, and would be able to defeat the object which it was supposed the latter had in view.

The overthrow of Paredes and his banishment, after the war-like spirit he had shown, presents strong grounds for supposing that the monarchical party were in the minority at that time; and this, taken in connexion with the fact that Santa Anna ordered him to return into banishment as soon as it was known that he was in the country, and at the time too when Mexico stood in need of every fighting man she could raise-the interence is fairly to be drawn that he lavored a monarchy, and that his exertions would be used to accomplish that object if he could get into power again. So far, then, as the return of San a Anna in this point of view is concerned, we have lost nothing, and, as to his being a great General, we appeared to control the meeting, an admission that

Northing is more ridiculous than the present efforts of the Whig leaders to make out that Santa Anna is a great General.

Our readers need not be told that he is the same hero that "Uncle Sam's" son Samuel, with a few the heroic band of Texans the Rio Grande as a

caused him to take the back track with his army of twenty thousand men, while he knew that General Taylor did not have but little more than one-fourth of that number of men. He is the same hero that General Scott whipped from Cerro Gordo to the gates of Mexico city, and then gave him time to collect his shattered courage, and after this war shall have ended, when all citizens of the United States will feel the full force of patwhich was addressed by maself to Major General head of twenty or more thousand men, aided by the most powerful fortifications, with his batteries arranged by the most skilful officers, and by

people. The enquiring mind which might not underwell ask it "the greatest Captain of the age" did not have an immense army to overthrow this great General? The reply to such inquiry communication, I deem it a duty which I owe to would be, that it was all accomplished by the small army under Gen. Scott of six thousand solution to the effect that the result should be as two hundred men. While he would be bound to on its face the most conclusive evidence that it admit that the hero of Lundy's Lane was truly a was intended only for private perosa, and not great general, his conviction would be as decided at all for publication. It was published without that history was never so false as in recording my knowledge, and contrary to my wistes. Suresuch a craven so great a hero. It suits the Whigs

We believe that the Mexicans at Monterey showed more courage than at any of the battles which they have fought under Santa Anna, and On the motion of Eliward Sangster, it was test of the motion of the six hundred and finite paragraph of the six hundred and finite paragr that we should have had as hard and more obsticould have been raised to repel invasion under not less than twenty Mexicans, perhaps not one of whom would not have contested the field longer Again: I have carefully examined the letter in than "that love of a general," who so fully comes question, and I do not admit that it is obnoxious up to the "romancing" standard of Whig great-

The Whig, in its abuse of the President, reminds us of the story of the fish-woman, who was indulging in all the choice invectives which grace a fish-market, against a person who bore all her abuse without saying a word in reply; this but increased the fury of the woman, and, with her teeth set and the foam bubbling out of her mouth, she exclaimed, "Say something or I'll

The emphatic manner in which the Whig says"we must know," backed by the ornamental sentence, "He therefore skolks," threatens some "bust"-ing, if the President shou'd adhere to the correctionsition of withholding information which in his wisdom would be injurious to the interests

We stated the other day that Mr. Polk was sustained by the conduct of Genl. Washington, in refusing to furnish information to the House of as to be caught in the 'No-Party' dead fall, which was set in this close on Monday last, by the I have sought faithfully to serve the country, by public interest would suffer by his compliance with the call from the House. In his case, the information was about a treaty in time of peace, ty for withholding the called for information.

The calculation of the Whigs may be that i prospects of peace until after the next Presidential election, and these considerations are of more consciousness of pure motives, and the final ver- be done to our country by giving publicity to the matter which the President no doubt most wisely

upon this question; and that the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the South and the person of the South and the immediate antime value of the person of the south and the immediate antime value of the person of the south and the immediate antime value of the person of the carried of the Democratic present in the south value of the Collection district of Warsham, Masser of the Upon of the value of the value

"The question presents itself to Mr. Wilmot, as THIRTIETH CONGRESS .- First Session. relief of the persons therein named, were read deficiency, or a part of it, shall be supplied by a resort to direct taxation, rather than that the Tariff should be so remodelled as to produce the en-Wednesday Morning, February 9, 1848. | tire amount of revenue required by the exigencies of the Government. He knows, as everybody does, that if the Tariff be raised for the purpose of yielding 35 or 40,000,000 per annum, the re-establishment of the protective principle is in-evitable; and it will be re established by the votes of the very party, which, only two years ago, as they pretended, had divested our revenue laws of "nnconstitutional, unjust and odious" feature, rather than adopt the alternative plan of direct taxation, which, if they be honest in their "free trade" notions, they are bound, whether in war or peace, to prefer !"- [Whig of 7th Feb'y.

We thought, after every-body bad seen that the revenue tariff of 1846 brought into the treasury millions more than the "beautiful" protective tariff of 1842, around which the affections of the Southern Whigs clung with such The hopes of the Whigs were at once dissi- fondness on account of the large sum it raised for pated "into thin air" by the bold, frank, manly the treasury, that "every-hedy" would see that The leading articles now free would, at a reve-

nue rate, raise all the money that would be wanted; and with the amount from the duties under the ty plainly show that they have determined to tariff of 1846, in fifteen years there would not withhold the supplies which they promised so lus- be so much as a "grease spot" to show the signs of tily to vote for. Neither Messrs. Goggin, Flour- a government debt, if it could be called in by that time. We, of course, mean to include the receipts from

the sales of public lands and the grading of the prices to points which would ensure sales. We strongly incline to the belief that "them's

mission would dash their prospects for fingering the spoils during that time, and this is enough to induce them to oppose such "a line to the death.'s Does the Whig now desire that the people may learn the cost of "glory," so that General

Taylor may be shorn of his strength? We undertake to say, that no one has shared so largely of the "glory" that has been won in the prosecution of the Mexican war as General Taylor. It has given him what of prominence he has for the Presidency, and the whole Whig press in this place were in his favor, and perhaps now are, unless the "junior embodiment" has knocked out all the "glorious" pre-tilections of one or more of

Hear how gloriously the Whig discourses upon "glory":

"There are but one or two aspects of this ques tion which could reconcile us to the adoption of a system of direct taxation now or at any other ime, when it might not be indispensably necessary, in aid of the revenue from imposts. By a direct appeal to the pockets of the people, the price at which 'glory' is purchased might induce them to be less eager in the pursuit of the costly

To us the position of the Whigs is a very strange one. The bare name of direct taxation appears almost to throw them into convulsions, and yet to a man they are making war upon the President for his efforts to throw taxation upon he Mexicans, to aid in supporting the war which Mexico forced upon us, and for the prosecution of which the Whigs stand committed to the intasion of Mexico. The silly talk which they are now putting forward, that they voted men and money to relieve General Taylor on the Rio Grande, is the boldest humbug that that humbugging party has ever yet put forward, and will be so considered by the people. Who ever thought that it would take 50,000 men and \$10,000,000 to relieve Gen. Taylor 1-and who does not know. that the Whigs, in the Summer of 1846, were "panting for the fray," and that the breaking down of a wagon would have then been a cause of complaint with them, as it would in a degree have retarded the march of invasion into the ed, 197 to 1. country of the enemy 1

Contrast the conduct of the Whig leaders and the Whig press at that time, and now, and the patriotic pulsation of every true heart would be, "what a fall is here, my countrymen"!

If the Whig is sincere in its opposition to dithe foreign policy of the government.

3. Resolved, That we regard it as peculiarly unfortunate in many respects, that the Whig par
Marcy, Secretary of War," I have the honor to define and many respects, that the Whig pardrilled regulars, and "treed" the now great Whig sage of the River and Harbor bill, as the manishould be embarked in, none can doubt; and the cry of wolf! wolf!! by the Whigs will be little heeded by the people, when they feel and know that the Whigs desire to place yokes upon them "grievous to be borne."

stuff about the Whig meeting in this city. We have only to repeat that we are gratified that the proceed-ings of that meeting were not to the taste of the Demo-crate. It confirms us in our original impression, that

The Whig is right to practise on the rule of "lumb as oysters;" as it cannot controvert our positions in regard to the late meeting. Its silence, Botts' and Mr. Clay's "platform," viz: the withdrawal of the troops, the refusal of indemnity, &c. To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Messrs. Editors-I desire to correct an error it your yesierday's editorial concerning the contested election from Harrison and Doddridge. I did not move in committee to send back the election to the people; but, on the contrary, moved a recertained by counting the legal votes legally polled, without regard to the ill-gal poll taken at Millord; and I sustained my resolution in the committee by an argument. The committee voted down my proposition, and then Mr. McLaughlin and myself voted against the resolution to send the election back to the people. I gave the same vote in the House If there be any merit in that, I have at least been consistent in my course.

Very respectfully. HUGH W. SHEFFEY.

[We do not desire to do Mr. S. injustice, and therefore publish his Card with pleasure. It is proper that we should add, that a member of the committee from whom we obtained the information, was of the impression that our statement was correct.-Enq]

A committee of the Mississippi Legislature waited upon Gen. Taylor at his residence in Louisiana, to request him to visit their seat of Government. He declined the invitation, on account of his private affairs. To the Editors of the Enquirer:

CERRALVO, MEXICO, January 16, 1848. All is quiet here. The Message of the President of the United States has been received, and eagerly read by all Americans; and I have yetto see the first man who is not delighted with its recommendations. Even the Whigs in this counrry see so plainly the errors of their party, in reference to the war, that I imagine they will dissolve their former political associations on their return to the States. I enclose you a copy of an order issued by

order of the commandant at this post, which will give you a little insight into the manner in which things are done up in this region. Captain Talbot, Lieutenants Scott, Pegram

and Pleasants, of the Virginia Regiment, with about 120 men, passed here yesterday—all in good health. The Small Pox is raging among 3d Dragoons in Mier. There have been several deaths among them. Capt. R. G. Scott also passed, about a week since, on his way to the Virginia Regiment, look-

ing in perfect health. Very respectfully. [Special Order, No. -] HEADQUARTERS DET'T. 16TH INFANTRY,) Cerraivo, Mexico, Dec. 17th, 1847.

The Commandant at this post has observed, with profound regret and deep mortification, the ruinous extent to which the use of intoxicating liquors has been carried within the town of Cerralvo and its vicinity; and, with a view to the good health, proper discipline and subordination of the troops of his command, as well as the peace and safety of all good citizens, hereby or-ders and declares, that, from and after this day, whosoever shall be found vending, or holding for the purpose of selling, spirituous liquors-if an rican, shall forteit his liquors, and be sent, bound in chains, to the United States-if a Mexi-can, shall likewise suffer confiscation of his iiquois, be publicly whipped upon the Plaza, and

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American)

MUNDAY, FEERUARY 7, 1848. SENATE.

In the Senate, the President laid before the Sehate a report from the Secretary of War, in com-pliance with a resolution of the 18 h ult., covering a copy of the survey and map of New Mexico, made by Lient. Abert.
A resolution presented by Mr. Johnson of La

calling on the Postmaster General to report the causes of the recent failures in New Orleans, &c., was agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Rusk, relative to the purchase of copies of Disturnel's Maps of the purchase of copies of Disturnel's Maps of the com-

Mexico, was taken up and referred to the committee on the Library.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, calling on the President for information as to the authority by which certain words relative to the pro-motion of Cadeis were inserted in the Army Register, was agreed to. The Senate took up the bill to divide the Dis-

after consideration, it was posiponed until to-The Senate took up a Bill amending the Act entitled "an act granting half pay to widows and orphans," where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in Military Service of

the United States; in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the Militia and Volunteers, passed July 4, 1836. On motion of Mr. Niles, the bill was so amended as to prevent its retractive operation before the commencement of the war and to limit it to the duration of war, and was then passed. A bill confirming public sales by the State of Illinois of the Ohio Saline reservations and authorizing the sale of the residue of such reserva-

tions, were ordered to a third reading and pass-Mr. Baldwin submitted the following:

the sentiments" of the Whigs too, but such an ad-Resolved. That the President of the U. States, be requested to communicate to the Senate, it in possession of the Department of State, a copy of the instructions of the Ministerial Counsel of the Republic of Mexico to the Commissioners ap pointed to negotiate with Mr. Trist, dated at Mexico, on or about the 24th day of August, 1847. toge her with the proposals, and projet, it any submitted by the Mexican Commissioners as the basis of a treaty prior to the counter project submitted by them on the 6th of Sept. 1847, and already communicated to the Senate; and also the proceedings, it any, which were had in re-lation to said proposal first submitted, so far as the same may be communicated consistently

with the public interest.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army bill, when Mr. Hunter spoke at length in relation to the destinies of our country, in favor of the bill granting supplies, and in advocacy of the withdrawal of our toops behind a military line resting on the Sierra Madre. Mr. Miller obtained the floor and the Senate went into the con-ileration of Executive business

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Stephens offered a resolution calling of the President to communicate to the House, i not incompatible with the public interests, all con respondence with Gen. Taylor, between the 1s and 23d February, 1847. Adopted.

Mr. Hunt introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott, Communiter-in-Chief, and through him to his efficers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their uniform gallantry, &c., in capturing Vera Cruz, and at the battles of Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Contreras, Churubusco and in front of the City of Mexico, directing the President to have a gold meda presented to Gen Scott, and to communicate to him a copy of this resolution. The rules were suspended to allow the introduction of the resolution by a vote of 161 to 1 -Having been three times read and passed, Mr.

amendment, by adding, "all of which achieve-ments are honorable to our arms, and give additional Instreto our army and navy." Mr. Houston, of Ala. expressed a wish also to amend, by including gold medals to all the Gene rais engaged in the battles referred to.

Mr. Botts moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider, upon which motion Mr Henley asked the yeas and pays, and they were ordered - reas 86, nays 113. The year and nays

Henley moved a reconsideration, with a view to

on motion of Mr. Harralson, were again ordered on the passage of the resolution, and it was adopt-Mr. Botts offered a resolution calling on the President to state to the House whether any communication containing a proposition for peace had been received from Mexico, if not incompa tible with the public interests. The rules were

suspended, and the resolution adopted. Mr. Stephens submitted a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, and through him to his o!-

yeas 185, pays 1. Mr. Wilmot obtained leave to make a personal explanation, and proceeded to comment on an attack upon him in the Union, a terrelayer state. He was very every on the editor of the Union. and upon Mr. Buchanan, and intimated that the hostility manifested towards him arose from an unwillingness on his part to attach himself to a particular aspirant for the Presidency.

He denied that he had separated himself from the Democratic party by any act, public or private, and that his course here was in obedience to the known views of his constituents. He charged Mr. Buchanan with having oppo sed the late war with Great Britain, and with hav-

ing been instrumental in defeating the election of Mr. Woodward to the United States Senate, from Peonsylvania.

In the course of Mr. Wilmot's remarks, Mr. Brown of Pennsylvania, declared that he had good reason for declaring that Mr. W., himself, had opposed the election of Mr. Woodward, and was in expectation himself at the time of being

elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Wilmot denied that he had any such expeciation, or that he had opposed the election of Mr. Woodward, who was his personal and political friend-had ever been his friend-had grown up at his side—and read law in his office. The friends of Mr. Woodward believed that he had been deleated through the influence of Mr. Buch-

Mr. Thompson, of Penna., when Mr. Wilmo had concluded, by permission of the Bouse re-plied. He defended Mr. Buchanan, denied that he opposed the war with Great Britain. There was no man in Pennsylvania who was more pop ular than James Buchanan-none who enjoyed a higher reputation.

His friend from Pennsylvania, (for so he would call him, though he had now said much to forfeit his respect.) was only one among the whole de-mocratic delegation from Pennsylvania who entertained such sentiments; and in their expression here, was much safer than he would be in Pennsylvania. Mr. Giddings offered a resolution, with a long preamble, declaring that the thanks of the peo

ple are due to Albert Gallatin, for his distinguished efforts in the cause of truth and humanity it the war in which we are now engaged. Laid on the table-aves 132, nays 45. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, offered a resolution cailing on the President for all correspondence not already published, between Mr. Trist and all our generals, and the government, if not incom-

patible with the public interests to communicate the same. Adopted Adjourned. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

SENATE. Mr. Cameron, from the committee on printing, reported against the printing of the memorials of he society of Friends of New York, Vermont, &c., which was concurred in. The joint resolutions expressing the thanks of Congress to Major General Scott, Major General

Taylor, &c., were received from the House, and referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Johnson, of La., on leave, introduced bill to authorize the relinquishment of the 16-h section in certain cases and substitution of other lands in lieu thereof, which was referred to the

committee on private land claims.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Baldwin yesterday, was taken up, and, after an amendment, was agreed to, including other correspondence. Mr. Bagby submitted a resolution to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Foundary at Tuscaloosa, Ala. A bill for the reliet of Win. Marvin was or-

dered to be engrossed. A bill for the relief of Susan E. Gordon was considered and pos poned. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Bill. Mr. Miller addressed the Senate for the purpose

of showing that the forces now asked for by the bill were not necessary for the relief of our army in Mexico, or for the attainment of any of the objects specified by the President at the com-mendement. All the objects which had been originally presented had been attained; and to send out new troops would be to commence a new war with new objects in view.

Mr. M. deciated that peace was now in our

ise a war of conquest, which would end in the annihilation of all Mexico Mr. Niles obtained the floor. Mr. Cass indicated an intention to move to-

power. But if we pass this bill we shall author-

until this debate should close. The Senate ad

twice and referred

Bills were passed to change the location of certain light-houses and buoys in the Hudson and Savganah rivers, at Galveston and Charleston; gran ing a register to the harque Willamette; to amend an act regulating the judicial system of the United States, divi ing the State of Georgia into two judicial districts. Senate bills extending pension laws to widows

and orphans of officers and soldiers of the army in certain cases; to allow further time for satisfying claims for bounty lands, for services in the late was with Great Britain; to amend the act granting half pay to widows and orphans of officers and sol-diers, passed June 1826, extending the provisions thereof to other cases; providing for the sale of certain reserved lands in Illinois; making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah river-were read twice and referred Senate bill to provide for an additional num-ber of examiners in the patent office, was taken up, debated, and then, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Pennessee, referred to the committee on patents. triet of Arkansas into two judicial districts, but, Mr. St. John presented the resolution of the State of New York on the subject of slavery in any new territory hereafter acquired by our gor

ernment. Mr. Goggin made a report on the resolution of the House, of the 17th ult., relative to the terms on which the Postmaster General can be releated from the contract made for transporting the marom Baltimore down the bay. Ordered to be printed. A message was received from the President

communicating the correspondence with Great Britain, called for by a resolution of the House, in reference to rough rice or paddy. On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Botts in the Chair, and took up

Mr. Vinton addressed the committee at length with a view to point out alleged errors in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the present fiscal year, and probable errors in his estimates for the ensuing.

From the facts which he stated, he came to the

conclusion, that instead of the 16.000,000 now

asked for by the Secretary, it would be necessary to raise between twenty-three and twenty-lour millions. The Secretary, too, had estimated the revenue from all sources, for the next fiscal year, at \$35,000,000. But the estimated revenue from the public lands would not be available, because the receipts from that source were pledged, by the loan act of last session, for the payment of the interest on that loan, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the final liquidation of that debt If the anticipated revenue from customs was put down at \$28,000,000, and the revenue from lands [though not available] at \$1 500 000 he thought it would be rather over, than un er, the mark. Instead of the expenses for the war, it continued, being less, he contended they would be larger than heretofore. But if they were put down at this sum, and the interest on the loan were added the expenditures would come up to \$65,000,000, leaving a deficit of thirty millions

Mr. Ligon of Maryland followed Mr. Vinton, His speech related chiefly to the powers of the Government to make appropriations for internal improvements. He opposed the policy of making such appropriations during the continuance of the war and the existence of the national debt and gave his views at length, as to the proper course which should be pursued to meet the exigencies of the Government and provide for the final extinction of the public debt. At the conclusion of his epsech, the commit see rose; and, on motion of Mr. Stephens, the House adjourned.

in the estimates of the Secretary for the next fisca

vear.

J. W. Randolph & Co., have sent us quite a pretty and very tender Valentine. Bachelors in love will know where to find them. For ourselves we have no use for such missives-our 'occupation's gone." Our only hope is in the magic influence of Leap-year. As some of our unmarried readers may desire o know something of the origin of St. Valentiue's

day, we publish an extract from a work of an English author, (Mr. Donce,) who gives what the Baltimore Sun regards as the most rational account: "St Valentine was a priest of Rome-it was the custom in that ancient city to celebrate the Lupercalia, which were leasts in honor of June On this occasion, amidst a variety of ceremonies the names of young women were deposited in a Vase, from which they were drawn by the men as chance directed. The Pastors of the early Christian Church, who, by every means endeawred to eradicate the vestiges sition, substituted in the present instance, the

names of particular Saints instead of those of the women; and as the festival of the Lupercalia had ommenced about the middle of February, they chose St. Valentine's day for celebrating the new feast, and accordingly the outline of the thousing mates would gradually become reciprocal in the sixes. It is also recorded that on St. Valentine's day each bird of the air chooses is mate." DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PATRICK. At a meeting of the Democrats of the county of Pairick, held for the purpose of appointing de legates to attend the proposed Democratic Conven-

tion in the city of Richmond on the 28 h day of February next, Martin Cloud, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Purres Ayres appointed Secretary. The purpose of the meeting was briefly stated by Wm. A. Burwell, E-q., after which, the to:low ing resolutions were offered by Mr. Burwell and unanimously adopted
1st. Resolved, That whereas this meeting approve of the Democratic Convention proposed held in the city of Richmond on the 28th day

of Februry next, Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to the said Convention, and repointed delegates to the said Convention, and requested to attend the same: Ewell Smith, James D. Cloud, Archibald Stewart, Esq., George Smith, Larkin G. Rucker, J. B. Brown, A. H. Carter, John Taium, Esq., M. T. Smith, Nicholas Brown, Capt. F. G. Smith, H. Tuggle, Major Clark Penn, Capt. Martin Spencer, Jackson Allen, Isaac Adams, John W. Gates, Major John Akers, Jonathan Hubbard, Col. William Ayres, Capt. Thomas Penn, George W. Booker Esq. James Joyce, Robert Hairston, John P Carter, Wm. A. Burwell, Esq., Thomas Han-cock, Thomas H. Markham, and Green Ayres.

On motion of A Stewart, Esq., Resolved, That John Rutherfoord, Robert G. Scott, and Wm. F. Ritchie be appointed alternated present the Democracy of Patrick lin the said Convention. On motion of Mr. B, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the above list of Delegates

MARTIN CLOUD, Chairman.

Perres Ayres, Secretary. NOTICE. - The Democrats of Buckingham county are requested to meet at their Court House at February Court, for the purpose of sutaining the Administration and for other matters, among which is the appointment of Delegates to the State Convention.

TY HANOVER COUNTY -It is desirable

and the meeting adjourned.

that the Democratic Republicans of this county should meet at their next court, to take into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to h State Convention, to be held in Richmond in February pext. FITTSYLVANIA COUNTY .- The De mocracy of Phisylvania county are requested to a semble at Phisylvania Court House on Fe bruary Court day next, to appoint Delegates

the State Convention to be held in Richmond o the 28th of that month, and for other purposes. N CHANCERY.—Virginia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of Essex Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, on the 3d day of January, 1848:

John A. Parker, Plaints:

John A. Parker,

ngainst

Formaine Wood, Sasan D. Mann, Alministratrix of Elizabeth Hundley, deceased, Thomas Boughan and Mary his wife, and Thomas Wood, (the said Mary his Thomas Wood being children of the said Fortant Wood by his first wife, who was Ann Hundley, and Peter S. Tribin and John Cowles, Trustees in a certificed of trust from George Trible to them, bearing distinct 234 day of September, 1846, and recorded in East County Court Clerk's Office on the 24th day of September, 1846.

The misi subnorma (with the restraining order endott.

Defendants

The nist subpæna (with the restraining order endorted thereon) issued against the defendants in this cape not being returned executed on the defendants, Fixiane Wood and Thomas Wood, and it appearing by stitisfactory evidence that the said defendants are non-residents of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, That the said defendants appear at the rules at the Cierk's Office of the said Court, at the Court house, on the first Monday in April next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order he forthwith published in some newspaper of this State for eight weeks successively, and that another copy thereof be posted at the front door of the Court-house of this county.

A Copy. Teste.

JAMES M. MATTHEWS, D. C.,
For James Roy Micou, Cik. E. C. S. C. L. & C. Jan. T-cwew

N. CHANCERY.—Virgina:—At Roles held in the The nisi subpæna (with the restraining order e

In CHANCERY.—VixorNia:—At Rules held in the Chark's Office of Essex county, on Monday, the 3 day of January, 1848:

Joseps B Brown and Elizabeth, who was Elizabeth Munday, his wife.—Carlton and Louisa A his wife child of the said lossph B and Elizabeth Brown, feet cis B. Brown, son of the same, and others, Pialntiffs. Robert Munday, James Munday, and Rufus S. Ro